

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY



RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1898.

NUMBER 48

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Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

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Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1898.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 1,000,000

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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million francs).

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and intestines, are obtainable in all places
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to any given address, if accompanied by
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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO **BRAZIL.**

Realized Capital. . Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense . Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,
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stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
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COFFEE PLANTING IN BRAZIL.

Some months ago an interesting monograph
on Coffee Planting in Brazil was published
by J. H. de Bussy, of Amsterdam, Holland.
Its author is Dr. F. W. Dafert, of the agri-
cultural institute at Campinas, S. Paulo, whose
competence for such a discussion is universally
conceded here in Brazil. The monograph is
in Dutch, and we therefore make use of the
following translation and digest prepared for
the *American Grower* by J. F. Geisler, Ph.
D., of New York:

The total amount of land under cultivation
for coffee in 1895-96 was estimated at 2,245,557
hectares, and the world's product at 836,000
tons, of which Brazil produced 460,000 tons
from a cultivated area of 1,000,000 hectares.
Although Brazil embraces about 8.3 million
square kilometres (an area equivalent to that
of Europe), and only about one-tenth of this
is excluded from the possibility of coffee
culture, yet economical reasons exclude nine-
tenths of the theoretically available area.
Of the latter, much is of poor quality, but
can be made very productive through artificial
fertilization, which would bring into active
factors the *campos* (grass lands) and *terra ex-
hausta* (exhausted soils).

The lands originally selected for coffee planta-
tions were almost exclusively such whose
flora consisted of primitive forests or wood
lands. Rarely were the *campos* ventured upon.
While nature of soil, amount of moisture, and
climate are the prime factors in the selection
for plantations, the lands should not be ex-
posed to frosts or the cold south winds. The
soil should not be wet, and must be porous
and deep, to prevent injury to the tap
root.

Geologically, the best coffee lands are those
of recent volcanic origin, as evidenced by
the diorite, melaphyre, and porphyry rocks.
To this group belongs the *terra roxa*, a dark
red soil. The *terra vermelha*, a lighter red
soil, inferior to the former, originated from
the paleozoic and triassic ages. One of the
best S. Paulo soils, known as *massapé preta*,
is a rich humus soil. The best soils are rich
in phosphoric acid and potash, containing
usually 18 to 35 per cent. of the former and
10 to 26 per cent. of the latter. The fertility
of the soil is usually indicated by the number,
strength, and character of the trees.

The varieties of climate in Brazil are so
great within the cultivated zone that Rio
coffee is usually marketed a month sooner
than Santos coffee, while the crops of Bra-
gança and Atibaia do not mature before
October.

Of the varieties of coffee, the *café nacional*
is the most widely cultivated. It is less pro-
ductive than the *café Bourbon*. The latter
exhausts the soil very quickly, and is, there-
fore, not very popular with planters. *Mara-
gão* is a large berry of limited production
and high market value. *Rothschilde*, a local
yellow variety, known in India as "Golden
Drop" coffee, is not much cultivated. The
variety stands between *café nacional* and *café
Bourbon* in productiveness. A very scarce
variety of scientific interest in the *café* *hybrico*,
with four to six berries instead of the two
berries common to the other varieties.

At present the varieties cultivated are di-
vided approximately at 75 per cent. Arabian,
20 per cent. Bourbon, and the rest between
café Rothschilde and *Maraçá*.
The abolition of slavery in 1888 raised the
cost of production of coffee and, in a measure,
also the method of cultivation. By the old
method, as soon as a land showed a tendency
toward short crops the planter with his slaves
moved to the interior, where he had acquired
new lands. The primitive forest was cut down
and the land planted with young trees from

the old plantation, or seedling was resorted to.
It required three and a half to four years
before the new plantation became productive.
By the new method a well-mannered seed-bed
is prepared and the young plants carefully
nursed and transplanted two or three times,
and gradually accustomed to the sun. The
small trees are then transplanted in baskets
in rows, carefully spaced, so as to permit
the use of machines for hoeing. The careful
nursing of the plants yields in one and a
half years what the old method scarcely pro-
duced in four years. The land is kept free
from weeds, and for this purpose is machine-
hoed at least five times.

To restore the amount of mineral matter
annually removed by the crops the added
fertilizer should contain about eight grammes
phosphoric acid, thirty-five grammes potash,
and sixteen grammes nitrogen per tree. Stable
manure must also be applied to the soil to
get the best results.

For practical purposes the farm or plantation
should be divided into two sections—one for
coffee cultivation proper and the other for food
and fodder. The ratio for practical purposes
should be at least, for 10,000 trees, fifteen
hectares fodder land and five hectares animal
land. The manure from the latter plays an
important part in the successful working of
the plantation.

In gathering the crops the ground under the
trees is carefully cleaned and the berries
allowed to fall on the same. Double picking,
to separate the ripe and unripe berries, is fre-
quently resorted to, but is not a universal
practice. The picked berries were formerly
dried in the sun on mats, the operation taking
several weeks. The dried berries were then
shelled, cleaned, sorted, and marketed. The
average yield per tree was 300 to 900 grammes,
the hectare containing 900 to 1,100 trees. The
maximum yield ranged between the tenth to
fourteenth years, and varied from 270 to 900
kilos per hectare. In the modern plantation
the trees are planted in line four to six metres
apart, and the soil fertilized with a mixture of
stable manure and chemical fertilizers.

The preparation for the market of the picked
berries is done by both the wet and dry process.
Usually the picked berries are put through a
decorator, in which the ripe berries are
crushed, while the unripe hard berries pass
through unchanged. The latter are dried sepa-
rately. Since the ripe berries float and the
unripe berries are heavier, this method is fre-
quently resorted to for their separation. The
berries are spread out in layers for drying, the
decorated berry requiring about five days
(if dried in shell, eight days), while the green
berry requires twenty to thirty days, according
to the weather.

The drying process is now much improved
by sorting the berries according to their size.
The berries are first dried in the sun for a few
days, by which operation they lose about 50
per cent. of the moisture. They are then
transferred to drying chambers, and the drying
rapidly terminated, so that the whole opera-
tion is finished within five days, whereas the
old method required twenty to thirty days.
Moreover, the degree of moisture of the berry
is more accurately judged during the artificial
drying. Thus the blue berries contain more
moisture than the green, and the latter more
than the yellow.

The modern method of applying fertilizers
tends to an increased production of coffee.
Thus the products from fifty trees raised in
the trial gardens averaged per tree as follows:

		Planted				
		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1897.
		gram gram. gram. gram. gram.				
Unfertilized...	25	35	200	00	605	800
Fertilized.....	40	130	70	455	700	000

For well-fertilized trees twenty years old the
products should average 2.5 kilos per tree.
Relative to the future of coffee culture in Bra-
zil, there is nothing in the natural conditions
to prevent either the continuation or expan-
sion of raising coffee. The principal difficul-
ties are in the management.

The present position of the planter is very
precarious, and most of them may be com-
pelled to sell or surrender their properties to
the mortgagees. In that event the new possessors
could work the plantations to advantage at the
present prices. A great many Italians have
been imported and have displaced slave labor
on the plantations. There is no likelihood of
these Italians emigrating, as no other land
offers any better advantages for obtaining sub-
sistence and which condition invites further
immigration.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The figures contained in the following
showing are taken from the last report of the
director of this road:

Receipts:		
1882.....	12,478,630\$935	
1887.....	10,316,816\$185	
Decrease.....	2,151,814\$750	
1892.....	10,870,923\$658	
1887.....	10,316,816\$185	
Increase.....	9,554,107\$473	
1897.....	30,386,487\$741	
1892.....	19,870,923\$658	
Increase.....	10,515,564\$086	

From the foregoing figures it will be seen
that the receipts of this road were last year
nearly three times as much as they were ten
years ago. Unfortunately the expenses have
increased more rapidly than the receipts.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

Nov. 23.—A Havas telegram says that the United States are negotiating a coaling station at the mouth of the Red Sea (probably the island of Perim) and another in the island of Socotra.

A terrible fire at the Baldwin theatre in S. Francisco is reported with great loss of life and property.

Nov. 24.—Col. Hay has denied that any authorisation has been sent to the American peace commissioners in Paris to offer any sum the Spaniards may decide upon as an indemnification for the cession of the Philippines.

The Navy department has ordered the "Amphitrite," "Detroit," "Montgomery" and "Castine" to be ready for immediate service. The President of Costa Rica is expected at Washington to-morrow, where he will be received with due honors.

News from Shanghai states that a catholic mission there has been attacked and a Scotch missionary killed.

Nov. 25.—The Maritime Canal Company has presented a claim for compensation to the government of Nicaragua in connection with the new concession to construct the Nicaraguan Canal.

The Anti-Imperial League of Boston having sent a memorial to President McKinley against annexation and other pending measures, the President replied that he would be glad to take into consideration the views of the league except those dealing with the Philippines, as he was determined not to restore those islands to Spain.

The press announces that the United States have acquired the port of Chiriqui in Costa Rica for the purpose of forming a naval station there. The presence of President Iglesias in Washington is said to be connected with this cession. (This probably refers to one of the islands in the Chiriqui laguna, west of Aspiwalli).

Spain

Nov. 22.—The rumor gains ground that Sr. Montero de los Rios prefers to resign rather than sign a treaty of peace with the United States that includes the cession of the Philippines.

The Spanish government is considering the proposal to let the government dockyards to private firms for a while, pending the reconstruction of the Spanish navy.

The Basque provinces are resolved to claim autonomy.

Nov. 23.—*El Imparcial* publishes an interview with a minister who is said to be Sr. Sagasta. The minister said that Spain would absolutely refuse to be held responsible for the Cuban debt, as it is guaranteed by the customs receipts of the island, and the debt should be paid by the sovereign power. (That would be a perfectly just claim for freedom from responsibility in future, but scarcely holds good for the debt incurred previous to the war, of which Spain has reaped the entire advantage and the Cubans have suffered the loss).

Sr. Sagasta does not intend to ask for a vote of confidence in the Cortes until the treaty of peace has been definitely signed.

The news from Hilo is of a satisfactory nature to the Spaniards as the advanced lines of the rebels were beaten.

Nov. 24.—The government has expressed its willingness to leave the pending questions in the peace commission to the judgment of Sr. Montero de los Rios, and an answer will be given to-morrow as to whether the pecuniary compensation for the Philippines is to be rejected or accepted.

The Spanish ministry resolved to send the monument commemorative of the discovery of America that at present exists in Cadiz to Seville to cover the ashes of Christopher Columbus which were clandestinely abstracted from Havana cathedral. (It is, however, well known to all historical students that only half of the bones of Columbus were sent to Havana, and that the other half is in the cathedral of San Domingos. Some Spanish historians go so far as to say that the bones in Havana are those of Bartholomew Columbus, the great captain's grandson, but recent investigations support the first theory.)

The government has intercepted eight cases of Remington rifles, that contained 300 pieces, in Bilbao. They were forwarded from Piacenza in Italy.

An official note declares that Spain will assume the responsibility for the Cuban debt in case Cuba is unable to do so.

The Madrid press reports that the Americans have landed 4,000 more men in Manila, and have sent two war ships to Hilo. The former protest that these movements are against the terms of the protocol is again formally made, but without result.

The condition of the Spanish troops in Cuba is said to be becoming daily worse and worse, and the Americans are urging the government to make greater efforts to have them sent home as the "Insurrection" is displaying a tardy life in performing the service.

Nov. 25.—The cabinet has sent long instructions to Sr. Montero de los Rios, by telegraph, to accept the American terms, and conclude the peace negotiations.

Great Britain.

Nov. 21.—The *Daily News* in an editorial article on Esterhazy's book on the Dreyfus question, deals principally with the argument that the foreign press has no right to criticise the internal affairs of France. It says: "This

right is inherent and peculiar to the press in every civilized country. There are no varying criteria in morals, nor is there a standard of justice in one country and another in another. The methods may vary, but the criterion is absolute and unalterable." (From the point of view of high morality the *Daily News* is right. From the point of view of practical latinity it is hopelessly wrong. Self-interest is higher than the highest canons of right, and casuistry proves black white. We have a book and several papers before us as evidence in which an Englishman supports the Latin view.)

The *Daily Telegraph* says that both Germany and Austria counsel Spain to yield to the American demands.

Spanish credit has gone down considerably in the London market, owing to the violent tone of the Spanish press against England on account of the hostilities against Don Carlos. The bankers are indignant and threaten to shut out Spain from further credit.

Nov. 22.—The *Times* announces that in a short while it will publish four important articles from the pen of Capt. Mahan, on the results of the late naval war.

The London press applauds the offer of the United States to pay 20 million dollars for the Philippines, and counsels Spain to accept the offer as an advantageous one, especially in view of her present precarious financial position.

The Nicaraguan canal is to be worked with Anglo-American capital.

The methods authorized by the British government to counteract the bubonic plague in India have caused great dissatisfaction amongst the natives. In Serinaganpur there was a riot, in which many were killed and wounded.

The *Westminster Gazette* says Great Britain and Germany have now lost more in the Mediterranean than they had previously gained. (We understand that Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus are still British.)

Nov. 23.—Snow has fallen heavily all over England, and the telegraph service has been interrupted. A terrible gale raged in the channel which stopped communication by water. Many vessels went ashore or were sunk off the Belgian coast. The gale was felt so severely at Ostend that the Grande Hotel was seriously damaged.

It is stated that Great Britain has leased the island of Socotra to the United States for a coaling station. (As the island of Socotra has an area of about 1,400 square miles, it would hold more coal than all the navies of the world could deposit there within a couple of generations or so. What is probably meant is that the United States have leased ground at Tamirio, the capital, or at some other port as a coaling station.)

Telegrams from Delagoa Bay say that the French steamer *Gironde* was not allowed to enter.

The war office has ordered 7,000,000 cartridges from Birmingham firms.

The *Standard* says King George of Greece has postponed the voyage of his son, Prince George, to take over the government of Crete, as he is doubtful whether the admirals will support his authority there.

Nov. 24.—Snow storms continue in the north and centre of Great Britain. Trains are stopped by the snow. In the south there have been violent gales with many wrecks.

The territories of Uganda and Southland have been made crown colonies, and the protectorate around Lake Nyassa also.

The British government is considering the advisability of sending an exploring expedition to the South Pole.

Lord Kitchener has convened a meeting of bankers and philanthropists in the City of London to arrange for the foundation of a college in Khartoum to be dedicated to the memory of General Gordon.

The Franco-Italian commercial treaty has had a good effect on Italian stocks and shares on the London market.

Nov. 25.—The *Times* comments strongly on the fact that the Turkish flag is allowed to be still floated in Crete, although not a single Turkish soldier remains in the island of Crete. This anomaly is due to the exigency of Russia.

The *Times* correspondent in Havana says that the departure of Marshal Blanco from Cuba is fixed for the 20th December next, but the island will not be officially handed over to the Americans until the 1st January. There are over 100,000 Spaniards, counting military and civilians and their families waiting to be sent to Spain. Twenty-five transports have been chartered to take them home, but an other twenty-five are still wanted to complete the evacuation in time.

The U. S. government has sent 2,000,000 rations for the relief of the Cuban soldiers and people.

King Leopold of Belgium is expected in London to treat personally about Belgian occupation of the Bah-el-Ghazal.

The American government, according to Dr. Capote (2) has resolved on the annexation of Cuba to the Union. (From every point of view, except that of the Cuban insurgent leaders, we think this would be best for Cuba.)

The Spanish officials have all sent in their resignations to the Queen regent, and all have been accepted. The Queen regent when dealing with the resignation of Marshal Blanco sent a special message in which she thanked him for the patriotic manner in which he fulfilled his office and upheld the honor of Spain. The other officials will remain at their posts until the official delivery of the island has taken place, but Marshal Blanco will leave Cuba on the 20th December.

France.

Nov. 22.—A motion made in the chamber of deputies to prohibit the clergy teaching in schools, was defeated by 305 votes against 149. M. Dupuy, the premier, promised to keep up rules regulating secondary instruction.

Nov. 23.—An explosion of gas took place in the basement of the Restaurant Champagneux in the Place de la Bourse. One newsboy was killed in the street and several people were injured. The Havas Agency offices which were above the restaurant suffered no damage.

The explosion caused a general panic in the vicinity which was rendered worse by frightened horses running away. Fortunately there were no diners in the restaurant at the time.

The expected book of Esterhazy has appeared. It is written in a lively style and is generally aggressive. He declares that all along, he was a mere instrument in the hands of his superiors, and that he was ordered to fight Col. Picquart. He principally blames M. Camille de Reville for the present state of affairs in reference to the Dreyfus question.

Marchand has written a letter to Mr. Forain, the caricaturist, in which he says: "I cried when I heard it was resolved to try the Dreyfus case. (Poor Marchand's tears must be very near his eyes.)"

A treaty of commerce has been signed between France and Italy. France pays Italy on its lowest scale, while Italy gives France conventional rates.

Nov. 24.—The Americans have offered to buy one of the Caroline islands from Spain. It is also asserted that they are prepared to pay 35 million dollars to settle the question of the cession of the Philippines.

The chamber of deputies unanimously voted the bill allowing women to practice as lawyers.

The Procureur de Justice has notified the mayor of the district in which Zola's house is situated, that he still owes 3,000 francs in the sum brought against him by the experts in handwriting, which sum, if not paid, will be deducted on his goods and chattels.

M. Clemenceau has published an article in *L'Aurore* in which he accuses Major Nieuport of trying to make himself a new Bismarck.

A telegram from Stockholm says that a great scandal has been caused by the news of the projected marriage of Baron Rolf Cederstam, 29 years of age, with Adeline Patti, who is over sixty.

Nov. 25.—The council of war which is to try the case of Col. Picquart for falsification of documents and the disclosure of secret documents belonging to the war office is to be held on the 12th proximo, and will be composed of General Doss, and Colonels Chaminade, Maslax, Bonard, Hemminger, Lescault and Chassagnon.

A meeting of protest against the persecutions to which Col. Picquart is being subjected was held today in Paris under the presidency of M. Pressensac, and was numerously attended.

President Faure paid a visit to the coal mines at Lens. He went down some 200 metres and inspected many of the galleries where he was enthusiastically cheered by thousands of miners.

The police have suppressed the comic journal *Le Rire* for publishing a cartoon on the Emperor in Jerusalem, which gave offence to William II, who made representations through the German embassy.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

The rain had momentarily ceased, but the sun was blazing hot, and the flies were torpid and indifferent to the death which comes to flies in so many different ways; so that when they fell into the gutter, they either at once gave themselves up for lost, or, having been assisted on shore, crawled away slowly with wet foot tails, and a general air of not caring a straw what became of them in this world or the next; there were flying ants, too, and other signs of an approaching downpour. Nevertheless I entered the unthoughtful plunges through the drifted slush in the "B. Burelud," and muddled off to the city, as fast as two sudden looking mules could squelch, to witness the return of the ex-president Dr. Prudente de Moraes.

I see by the *Estado*'s account that the reception was truly triumphal, amounting to an ovation such as has never before been seen in S. Paulo! If this be so, then never let a Brazilian—a Paulista, at any rate,—venture to call Englishmen "phlegmatic" again. There were many thousands of people in the streets and windows, certainly; but if what I saw was the delicious enthusiasm of which the papers talked next day, then the Brazilians must surely be the coldest blooded creatures on earth.

The affair may have been, as the papers say, a scene of wild enthusiasm; but I say a Scotch funeral on a Sabbath afternoon was a Carnival compared to it. Why, standing on the steps of the "Paulista," half way down the main street of S. Paulo, the mournful cortege went past, I actually choked back a *lira* which was in my throat, for fear of making myself unpleasantly conspicuous.

But according to my humble observation, the Brazilian is rather a cool sort of fish, excepting when engaged either in prying himself, or in running down other people he does not seem to know how to "cheer." At any rate during a long residence in Brazil I, for one, have never once heard that thrilling, thousand-

voiced roar, swelling and sinking, but never ceasing, like the sound of a storm in a pine forest, or of the Atlantic thundering along an Irish lee shore in December, which we know by the name of cheering. Ask any Brazilian who went to the Queen's Jubilee, and he will tell you what I mean. The only thoroughly hearty cheers I heard that day came from some balconies in the Rua S. Bento. They sounded, however, less like *lira* than *hip-hip-hooray*! I and were uttered by a number of suspicious looking characters who seemed by their accent to be Englishmen.

Nevertheless I am assured that the enthusiasm though not very noisy, was there all the same; and undoubtedly every right Paulista, without distinction of party, must have felt proud of his townsman Dr. Prudente de Moraes, as he saw him return from his four years' struggle, with client hands and notoriety fame, having earned for himself a name in the history of his country as the consistent and unflinching champion of law, order, and honest dealing.

It is said that the sum of sixty contos was raised by subscription to defray the expenses of the reception; and I suppose we may look to see the balance sheet of its expenditure in the columns of the daily paper within the next day or two. I say we may look to see it. The straw umbrellas over the hotel stand in the Largo do Rosario was a magnificent work of art and must alone have cost a mint of money. Probably twenty contos went for that. Then the flags must have fluttered away with twenty contos more; and the gas accounted for another twenty; thus leaving nothing at all for costs of administration. If you do not soon see a detailed statement published in the columns of the *Diario Popular*, or the *Platão*, please except this account as correct.

There was a horrible looking erection at the junction of the Ruas Direita and S. Bento. The city was gaily adorned with flags of all nations—except the British. Thus São Paulo played Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet left out. This, being a Britisher, I regarded as a compliment, and for the following reason: I have noticed that this distinction is invariably awarded to the British ensign on festival days in São Paulo, because, I doubt, the Brazilian regards the emblem as one to be displayed only on very important and special occasions. He reserves it for times when his beloved country is in distress, financial distress, and flies it only "in union down," and half must hug.

Now I am not given to dillyvelling over a parti coloured rag. I love a true patriot but I do a mere flag wagger. In order to express myself more easily and clearly on this subject, I adopt, like Mr. Silas Wegge, once more, "into poetry":

FLAG WAGGING.

(By a waggoner.)

I scarce can make myself the theme
When on a moral bend I go;
I can't get up the nervous steam
To say—albeit I wish I could—
That I am handsome, wise and good,
Strong, valiant, generous and pure
And that so fine shall still endure
Till all as blue as freemasonry
Or Judaea I am quite sure
So rich of these substances is I.
I have to keep upon the shelf,
Less the cold sneering world should say,
In its unsympathising way,
"For Heaven's sake don't let it be
But what I do do is in league."
To give my long life free leave to swing—
Upon the splendor of any flag—
That's half my job to do.
You can't get out of it you see—
By this device I put you free—
"My Flag," my glorious and free,
"My Flag" is good in land or sea,
"No other Flag is genuine!"
So flag for freemasonry, then, too,
Is what you get who come to me.
And if you grow in language terse—
Perhaps even a mattering a curse
To two—
I can't decide which bore's the worse
Your Flag, or You?
I gently but we're both the same;
The difference is in the name,
And nothing but the name is there,
Thus though I never mean to fight,
I chatter as if my delight
Were war's alarms,
And battle smoke my favourite joke;
My fun, a new quick firing gun,
The clash of arms,
The bugle call,
Trumpets and drums, too!
And, though you find it such a flag
When I go on about my Flag,
Know, once for all,
My Flag's myself, on land or sea,
And proud the sounding web may be
That's so insignificantly Me!
That's what it comes to.
I say so still.
"My Flag" is a euphemistic term,
Which means no consequential worth
That hap ens to be me?
Well, sure 'yur fill,
So let it be.
I care no jot what you may say;
Have it which way
You will!

Anything will do for flag at a pinch. To illustrate this, it is only necessary to quote Merryatt's story of the two naval officers, who, being suddenly called upon to defend a merchant ship which they were navigating home with a prize crew, and having unsuccessfully rummaged the flag lockers for colours to display during the conflict, overhauled the passenger's cabins; and, finding a red striped petticoat in one of them, hoisted it at the gall end, and so went into action; the senior lieutenant remarking, in his gallant way, that it was a flag which any man might be proud to fight under!

NICODIMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 26th November, 1898.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily cable reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 29th, 1898.

THE government of the state of Bahia has apparently resolved to renew the mistaken policy of granting public funds for the aid of agriculture, and this at a time when its revenues are insufficient for its needs and when its funded and floating debts have already become burdensome to the taxpayers. If these grants were even indirectly beneficial to the state, some excuse might be found for them, but it will be difficult to show where they benefit anybody outside of the small groups to whom the funds are given. But this is a matter requiring demonstration. For many long years the national government has pursued this policy, and immense sums of money have been devoted to that purpose. If benefits have been derived from these grants, they must now be apparent, and it will be an easy task to show what they are. And it would be wise to have the subject investigated before spending any more money in that direction. We should like to have a report on this question from Councillor Lourenço de Albuquerque, or from Sr. Luiz Tarquinio, or from "Alceste" of the *Journal do Commercio*. We should like to have it stated what the government has expended in loans to agriculture, in the introduction of colonists and immigrant laborers, and in subsidies to railways and central factories. And then, on the other side, we should like to know what the results have been, what part of these loans has been paid back, and what increase in revenue has been caused by them. If the public funds are spent for such purposes, then the public should derive some benefit from it; has it done so? If the public revenues are diverted to such purposes, then it should be reproductive and promote an increase in these revenues at some future time; has it done so? If not, then the money has been thrown away, and it will be wise policy to suspend all such grants.

THE proposal to collect to per cent of the import duties in gold demands much more consideration than Congress now can give to it. For the last three or four years important modifications in the tariff have been forced through Congress at the last moment, and always to the prejudice of commercial interests and without producing the results anticipated. Experience, however, has counted for nothing, and another similar experiment is proposed at the last moment for next year. It will not be denied that the national revenue is derived principally from import duties, and it is wise policy therefore to support and promote the country's foreign commerce in order to increase the receipts. Instead of doing this, one class of legislators is demanding protective duties in the interests of home industries, while others are demanding increased duties in order to augment the receipts. And the result has been, as might have been anticipated, that the import trade has been declining. At this moment it is safe to say that lower duties on very

many articles would lead to an increase in revenue. As for the percentage in gold, it is very doubtful whether it will yield good results. An experiment of this character a few years ago led to much confusion, interminable complications, and very disappointing results. No one was pleased with it, and it was particularly vexatious where small amounts were concerned. This having been the case, it is difficult to understand how any congressman could wish to repeat the experiment. The importers most decidedly do not want it, and the revenues will gain nothing from it which could not be obtained from an additional tax on the present schedule. We are not in favor of any increase, but if it must come, let it be in currency. And then let Congress appoint a mixed commission to study the whole subject and report a bill at the beginning of the next session, so that it can be discussed and adopted without such unseemly haste. Should this proposal be passed, it will injure the import trade far more than it will benefit the treasury, and it is more than probable that some measure of relief will have to be promulgated by the executive before the new year has entered its second quarter. Hasty legislation is very frequently unwise legislation, and this is especially the case when dealing with fiscal questions.

THE votes during the past week on proposals to reduce the army and for closing three unnecessary arsenals, show that Congress has no intention of economizing, no matter what the President may have promised. The military establishment of the country is a very expensive one and offers one of the best fields for retrenchment in the whole public service, and yet the great majority of Congress insist upon maintaining an absurdly large force under arms and of keeping up military expenditures in all directions. Brazil is at peace with all the world and there is not the slightest danger that this peace will be disturbed. And even if it were, a small well-disciplined army of five to ten thousand men would be far more effective than the loosely organized, undisciplined force now under pay. Then take the equally extravagant item of military education, which could also be reduced without the slightest prejudice to the country. Brazil is educating four to five times the number of officers that the United States educates, and that too for an army actually much smaller in number and much less actively employed. This of course is not only pure vanity, but is, under present circumstances, criminal extravagance. The country is over run with military officers who have nothing to do but to draw pay and pensions. Their number is stated to be 3,039 at present while the actual strength of the army was not long since said to be not over 16,000 men (the nominal strength being about 28,000 men), which gives us a commissioned officer for every five men. The commutation expenses of these officers, according to the rates fixed by Congress, cover a very large sum. It is manifestly unnecessary to maintain any such establishment. In the United States the government has never hesitated to discharge officers from the service when it has no employment for them, and it has always been common to find such ex-officers in civilian occupations, gaining their livelihood like other citizens. Here an excessive number of officers is turned out of the military schools, and then they are all kept under pay and pension to the end of their lives. If the country were rich and had plenty of money to throw away on such an army, these expenditures would be purely a matter of local conceit, but this is not the case. The country is heavily in debt, so heavily that it has been obliged to suspend interest payments on its foreign debt for three years. Its credit is therefore seriously impaired, and as its revenues are likewise declining the situation has become most critical and retrenchments an urgent necessity. Add to this the pledges of the President in London, and we have reasons more than enough why

Congress should now cut down every unnecessary expenditure. In refusing to reduce military expenditures, however, Congress is showing us that it neither appreciates the critical situation of the country, nor is influenced by the solemn pledges of the President.

We have to request all our contemporaries who titles "news" to their names. We ask this as a favor to please the editor of a young local contemporary of ours who fancies himself a wit, while being only a vile punster as far as we can see. Dr. Johnson said "the man who would make a pun, would pick a pocket." Dr. Johnson is dead and gone, poor man! *De nobis nil nisi bonum.* We see no reason to quarrel with the dead, but will our contemporaries kindly oblige our local *Judy*? We will take it as a favor, and hope to receive copies of the *Daily Newsman*, the *Financial Newsman*, the *Evening Newsman*, the *Medical Newsman*, the *Glasgow Evening Newsman* and *Nor*, the *Belfast Newsman*, the *Bookman*, the *New York Newsman* (do, colleagues! Please please our local punster. It is his first attempt. If he succeeds next time in puns it will be due to your encouragement of his first. If he be caught picking pockets, why—that's the business of the police and not yours.

WHILE our poor heart still aches with sorrow over the melancholy fates of those gallant officers, Starspangled and Banner, in the Cuban war, while still puzzled at "Our Dr. Johnson" in Manila, while still trying to account for Turkish troops in Corda, and a Philippine city in Cebu, we are again plunged into perplexity. The *Journal do Commercio* of the 25th gives Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as a marshal, and we can't find for the life of us how he won his *baton* as he has never drawn a sword outside of the toy weapon he acquires in court dress as a cabinet minister. Then again we thought we have something of American politics and politicians, but when we read in the *Journal do Brasil* of the 26th that "the majority of the speeches of Sr. Thanksgivingday is against the annexation of the Philippines, we were completely at sea. We have never heard of this politician before, and can only suppose he is one of those ephemeral orators that make a meteoric shine for a moment, going up like a rocket and coming down like a sickle. We will keep our eye on our esteemed contemporary for further discussions on the part of Sr. Thanksgivingday.

DUTIES IN GOLD.

Rio, 21st November, 1898.

The Editor of the "Rio News."

Under this heading the *Journal do Commercio* of yesterday published a letter from Dr. Serzedello in Curia which deserves attention from the fact that the writer is a deputy of Congress.

The letter contains an exposition of what he intends to submit to the Commission de Organizacao, and doubtless to a political and non-commercial man the whole thing is extremely plausible.

"The necessity for the collection of a part of the duties in gold, almost unanimously recognised by merchants, and regarding which there are few divergencies," is evidently a personal statement of Dr. Serzedello's, for which he must assume entire responsibility, as the *unanimous* opinion of importers is directly opposed to the payment of *any part in gold*, which greatly increases the difficulties in the calculation of the cost of goods, besides the loss of time in purchasing gold or even in obtaining the "values" as per Dr. Serzedello's new plan.

In our opinion the fact is simply this; government deems it necessary to increase the revenue, and proposes to do it by increasing taxation on imported goods. When we consider the matter in this light, it dispels the erroneous idea conveyed by Dr. Serzedello's "estudo" which he is about to present to the commission, i.e. that we importers are quite anxious to have the duties increased on the goods we import.

Without discussing the necessity for bettering the finances by increasing the burdens on foreign goods, or whether the same object might be attained by economising in certain public departments, we will suppose that the increase in duties is inevitable. In this case Dr. Serzedello will find that importers generally would prefer an increased percentage in paper on the duties now paid, without being bothered in any way by *rates* or *charges* or anything else having reference to part payment in gold. The proposed to 20% gold is equivalent approximately to 20% paper increase on what we now pay, and if we must pay additional duties, let them make it 20% paper.

Dr. Serzedello's plan is certainly a very elaborate one and in a political opinion he has every right to congratulate himself on the facility of the *modus faciendi*, but of course he has never been an importer.

His table system might work fairly well if all *despachos* were for large amounts, similar to his example, but these amounts are not paid by all importers; small amounts are often paid. In some instances goods are detained in the custom house because of a slight difference in weight discovered by the "comferente da shida," and a note of "diferença" amounting to only a few milreis, in some cases less than 10 milreis, has to be paid before the goods can be cleared. Then there are trifling

amounts on small lots of samples, etc., which would mean getting "values" from the Banks for such amounts as one milreis and upwards, occasionally upwards.

This small business would take up a high percentage of the "values" issued.

The system entails a great amount of labor to the custom banks, and payment will have to be made for it, either the government or the importer will have to meet the expense, and we can count on it being the latter.

The weekly receipts would amount to about 336 contos, which in no way would affect exchange, says Dr. Serzedello. Grant this to be so, then why not collect the percentage in paper, in the usual fashion, along with the duties and remit the amount weekly as proposed, which would be a comparatively simpler plan, instead of subjecting the importer to the rate of exchange to be made by the Banks for the "values," which rate is sure to be lower than the usual one for ordinary business, besides incurring a great deal of trouble and loss of time in obtaining these "values."

We have experienced the "part payment in gold" before and it was an "immense" trouble, as any plan for like payment will always be. If Dr. Serzedello really wishes to get an unanimous opinion of importers, he will lose his "estudo" regarding the proposed increase on a percentage payable in paper, without reference to gold.

NOTICE.

A FURTHER CORRECTION.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th November, 1898.

The Editor, "Rio News."

Sir,—I have been in Campos on mission work, or would be now have endeavored to clear up the mystery of visit of Rev. Mr. Richards to the Hospital meeting.

Mr. Richards went with me, knowing perfectly well what was going on in "the large room up stairs." He did not take chairs I did, but remained at the door. I wanted him to come in and left my chair to get him to go, but we made an arrangement instead to meet again when the meeting terminated. I do not know how long my friend remained! In reference to "Serzedello's notes in Church Echo for November, and especially to the words, 'undoubtedly the mistake arose from the fact that Mr. Richards, who is not a subscriber, and to whom the hospital is an unknown institution, accompanied a friend as far as the club, and in his innocence stepped into the large room up stairs.' I only say, *hominum est errare*. It is not at all probable the chaplain of H. M. S. *Flora* would follow me, even to an upper room, without knowing what was going on there, and I do not lead men blindly as "Serzedello" imagines, unless they are to be initiated.

Now, Sir, I like Mr. Richards, and am sorry we went. As a modest man I do not like my name in public print. I tender my apology to the board of directors for being there. You only did the most natural thing in mentioning the facts under the circumstances.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. D. MCCARTHY.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 21.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the budget of the department of finance.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill modifying the punitive clauses of the amnesty law of Oct. 21, 1895, was voted in 2nd discussion with the amendment granting amnesty to the officers and cadets implicated in the mutiny at the military school.

Nov. 22.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the budget of the war department. One of the largest items of this budget is the pay of the officers of the army. This item (not including commutation for ratons) amounts to 10,410,180\$, the number of officers receiving pay being as follows:—4 marshals, 9 generals of division, 17 brigadier generals, 68 colonels, 74 lieutenant-colonels, 133 majors, 446 captains, 413 lieutenants, 1,877 second-lieutenants and ensigns and 158 sergeants and hospital stewards. Two amendments for modifying the present schedule of commutation for ratons were rejected. One of these amendments provided that an officer shall receive commutation for more than 10 ratons per diem or less than 4 and the other fixed the amount of commutation money for officers of different ranks as follows:—sub-lieutenants, \$5500 per diem; captains, 7800; regimental officers, 8200; generals, 11200; marshals, 11500. The chamber likewise rejected an amendment for reducing the appropriation for the maintenance of enlisted men to a sum equivalent to 12,000 non-commissioned officers and privates. The amendment for closing the arsenals at Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará was rejected by a large majority, obtaining only 39 votes.

Nov. 23.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 320,000\$ for the post office and the bill granting the sum of 800,000\$ for aiding the drought-stricken states of the north.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the bill modifying the punitive clauses of the amnesty law of Oct. 21, 1895, and granting amnesty to officers and cadets implicated in the mutiny at the military school.

Nov. 24.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the bill for compensating military officers for the pecuniary loss which they sustain from trial by court-martial, provided such trial results in acquittal.—*Chamber of*

Duties.—The chamber rejected the appropriation of \$99,918.20 for paying arrears of salary to Prof. Alexander. Deputy Alfredo Pinto introduced a bill for adopting measures intended to check the prevalence of vice and crime.

Nov. 25.—Chamber of Deputies.—There was introduced a resolution for prolonging the session to the 20th prox. Deputy Cassiano said it would be impossible for Congress to finish its work before the end of the year and offered an amendment for extending the session to the 31st. At the request of Deputy Francisco Veigi he withdrew his amendment and the resolution was adopted.

Nov. 26.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber commenced holding two sittings a day.

COFFEE NOTES

—Lord Bacon was so delighted with his first cup of coffee that he said to his friends: "They have in Turkey a drink of the coffee. This drink comforteth the brain and heart and helpeth digestion."

—A writer in *The American Cultivator* has been experimenting with the Soja bean, as a substitute for coffee, and he says:

"How many have tested the Soja bean in any or all the various purposes for which it has been recommended? It has been sold as the American coffee bean, and might suit some of those who in war times thought steeped bread crust or scorched grain made as good coffee as the genuine coffee bean. Perhaps it did, as they made it, with but little coffee and a long time of boiling, but we could not get a coffee flavor from the material. It is also pronounced a good bean for cooking, but those who think the Lima bean too rich would not be apt to relish the Soja. It is rich and oily and would not need pork or butter cooked with it."

"This is the bean that has furnished a basis for the wonderful reports of the yield of Western coffee (?) plantations. A man would indeed be badly in want of a cup of coffee to drink the infusion of the Soja bean with relish. —*Merchants' Review*, New York.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The state of Santa Catharina has suppressed its colonization agencies.

—The government of Ceará has opened a state telegraph line between Ico and Aracaty.

—A new bridge across the Rio Parahyba at Barra do Pirahy was formally inaugurated last Saturday.

—There continue to arrive accounts of suffering from drought in the northern states. Several deaths from starvation are reported.

—At Ceará the prosecuting attorney has brought charges against persons accused of plotting against the governor of the state.

—During a heavy thunderstorm at Itatiba on Friday last a dog and two children, says a telegram, were killed, and three other persons were injured.

—The president of the municipal council of Santa Catharina has been denounced for forging registration papers and giving them to unauthorized persons.

—The governor of Santa Catharina has divided that state into four districts for the supervision of public work. This permits the appointment of four supervising officials instead of one.

—At Pará the sum of 200,000\$ has been subscribed for the reception of the Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor*. All the expenses of the officers and men in that city will be paid by the subscribers.

—It appears that the tax on the estate of the late Gen. Conto de Magalhães was not not 700,000\$ as was stated, but 915,000\$, of which 792,000\$ was paid to the state treasury of S. Paulo and 123,000\$ to those of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and Pará.

—On Sunday last an enthusiastic reception was given at Petropolis to the officers of the Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor* by the Portuguese chargé d'affaires and his compatriots. The visitors spent the day there, being entertained with a breakfast at the "crystal palace," and afterwards with speeches and presents commemorative of the day.

—An amusing complication has arisen in Pernambuco in the street-cleaning service. The sub-prefect has been imposing fines on the contractors, Srs. Napoleão Duarte & Co., for alleged infractions, which amounted last week to a total of 7,000\$. Being unable to retaliate on the sub-prefect, the contractors resolved to take it out of their employees, so they reduced the pay all round. This led to a strike, and on the 26th the service was completely suspended.

—The new school of agriculturists in Brazil, if we may so designate those who are seeking to introduce scientific methods, has recently lost a valuable supporter by the death of Dr. Carl Brunnemann, who died at Itabora do Mato Dentro, Minas Geraes, on 27th October last. He came to Brazil in 1891 under a contract with the national government to organize and direct an agricultural station at Barbacena, but the contract was broken the following year and he entered the employ of the state of Minas Geraes. He was finally appointed director of the agricultural institute opened at Itabora. Although only 38 years of age, he had already achieved a wide reputation for his scientific attainments and conscientious investigations.

—Our São Paulo exchanges have been discussing a very serious charge against the Santos police, which is that they brutally beat to death a poor crazy Spaniard who was locked up in the public jail about six weeks ago. During this time he has been treated to savage beatings every day, apparently because his conduct was not that of a sane man. The Spanish consul has taken the matter up, and the chief of police of the state has ordered a rigid investigation.

—A contract was signed on the 23rd between Sr. Nalor Jordão and the state of São Paulo for the construction of a theatre on the site of the old S. José theatre, which was burned down some time ago. The new edifice will cost about 1,500,000\$, and will be designed to seat about 2,000 persons. It is to be lighted by electricity. The work of clearing the ground will begin this week and the contractor expects to finish the new edifice in twenty months, though his contract specifies three years.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

Below will be found full batting and bowling averages for the season just concluded.

Comparing these averages with last season's they show a very decided improvement, and next season we hope to see a still greater one. Taking into consideration the fact that almost all the matches were played on the beach without boundaries, (and at times on a very indifferent pitch) and all the runs had to be run out, it speaks well for the batsmen that so many of them got into double figures.

In batting, Routh leads the list, and well deserves his place. Santos will feel his loss greatly. When Routh got going he was good for plenty runs, and he was the safest of fielders. We will be disappointed if we do not see his name prominent amongst Rio batsmen next season.

In bowling, Burgess comes out top, but Trass was by far and away the most consistent.

Taking the season on the whole, it was the most successful, from a cricket point of view, in the annals of the club. Only one outside match was lost.

Against São Paulo the usual four matches were played, two in Santos, and two in São Paulo. The Club won the first three and the fourth was a draw greatly in favour of Santos. In all, four matches were won and the other lost. The result of the Rio trip is still fresh in everybody's mind. Mr. Stuck ruptured the team throughout the season and is to be congratulated on his judgment and success.

BATTING AVERAGES 1898.

(Over 5 innings.)

	No of innings	Runs made	High score	Times out	Average
J. de S. Routh...	15	289	68	1	20.6
A. M. de Burgess...	18	257	43	1	15.1
H. Tross...	17	215	50	1	13.1
P. Lewis...	7	78	28	1	11.1
C. L. Stuck...	21	218	39	3	12.1
F. H. Gepp...	6	57	33	1	11.1
B. Blackburn...	5	43	24	1	10.7
H. E. Barber...	19	203	33	1	10.6
G. Tomlinson...	6	42	15	1	8.4
F. Marks...	6	47	15	1	7.8
A. Keelman...	18	123	18	1	6.8
J. A. Cross...	10	67	38	1	6.7
A. T. Smith...	5	25	11	1	6.2
A. C. Wilson...	8	30	15	3	6.1
R. O. Broad...	14	55	27	3	5.1
H. Stenhouse...	6	30	12	1	5.0
R. C. Lloyd...	17	65	28	3	4.6
J. Barton...	5	17	12	1	4.1
H. Wucherer...	5	12	4	2	4.1
B. Stenden...	11	30	15	3	3.7
J. Hunter...	12	41	17	1	3.7
M. Harding...	5	10	7	2	3.3
A. Tweedie...	9	24	11	1	3.1
C. G. Vieira...	11	19	6	1	1.7
H. L. Wright...	7	12	6	1	1.7
A. Dickson...	9	12	6	1	1.3

* Not out.

(Under 5 innings)

F. Tracey...	3	59	50	—	10.6
A. Richards...	4	47	35	—	11.7
H. Symons...	3	19	12	—	9.5
A. Lewis...	4	29	15	—	7.2
F. Morgan...	3	19	16	—	1.7
J. Edwards...	3	13	7	—	4.3
A. Sell...	1	4	4	—	4.4
P. P. Smith...	4	11	4	1	3.6
R. Greene...	3	1	1	1	1.5

BOWLING AVERAGES 1898.

(20 overs and above)

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
A. M. Burgess...	70	22	121	27	5.4
F. Marks...	33.2	11	43	8	5.3
F. Tracey...	21	8	27	5	5.4
H. Tross...	159	52	779	46	6.06
R. C. Lloyd...	21	4	32	5	6.4
H. E. Barber...	263.1	94	499	60	6.8
C. L. Stuck...	113.4	29	290	39	7.4
A. Keelman...	251.2	73	500	64	7.8
J. de S. Routh...	78	18	152	14	10.8
A. Richards...	20	5	56	4	14.4
C. G. Vieira...	20	2	63	0	63.0

(Under 20 overs)

A. Lewis...	7.2	3	8	4	2.2
H. Barton...	4	—	7	1	7.0
A. A. Hunter...	11.3	4	31	3	10.3
H. Wucherer...	1.1	1	3	3	10.3
B. Blackburn...	1.5	3	39	3	13.0
G. Tomlinson...	1.6	5	32	2	16.0
J. Thomson...	1.0	1	36	2	18.0
A. Tweedie...	1.0	—	40	2	20.0
F. H. Gepp...	7	—	24	1	24.0
M. Harding...	1.6	—	56	2	28.0

CAMPOS: TEMPORAL AND SPIRITUAL.

Amongst our numerous visitors during the last week was the Rev. S. L. Ginsburg, the well-known Baptist clergyman of Campos. He gave us a favorable report of the mundane prosperity of his district, but deplored the lack of enterprise amongst agriculturists there. Rice can be grown in the low lands of the Paralyba and in the neighborhood of various tributary and separate streams, as has been proved successfully by Dr. Alberto Lamego, who not only produced last year enough to supply the local demand but has some hundreds of bags still for sale that are said to be of a better quality of rice than the imported Rangoon. Our local merchants in this item should address Dr. Lamego in Campos, and if his samples are as reported, the Brazilian republic has within its grasp another source of wealth, as Nature has made paddies fields in Campos to compete with India, Burmah, China and Japan.

In Campos there is a rice-cleaning factory that should be of great assistance in putting a valuable product on the local markets, to the exclusion of foreign countries in the time to come. Our rev. visitor also informed us that the cacao tree grows luxuriantly in Campos and the neighbourhood, and should be cultivated more generally and made an article of commerce. He has promised us some samples of the pods which we shall have great pleasure in exhibiting to those interested, in the first weeks of December. He reports the sugar industry well managed by competent men in his district, and likely to give a favorable result to the *engenhos*. There is also a new industry about to be opened up there soon by the introduction of the Manigaba tree, which has recently been planted to yield rubber, and from which great results are expected.

Speaking of spiritual affairs, the rev. gentleman told us that when he arrived there in 1893, during the revolt, he found 45 members of his church. Now the Baptist community numbers 80 members in Campos alone with a church that cost 500 contos to erect. In S. Fidélis there was not a single member in 1893, but today there are nearly 200 with a building that cost 100 contos, the gift of Sr. Manoel Rodriguez Peixoto, a local *fazendeiro*. Up the Corangola they have two little churches with 80 members between them, and at Macaé where work was commenced this year there are already 25 members. Mr. Ginsburg laughed heartily as he told us of his experiences in S. Fidélis during the revolt, when he was forbidden to preach, but preaching he went to Niteroi and kept to days a prisoner, *incommunicado*. Mr. Ginsburg is making a tour through his district, and after visiting Macaé and Trajano Moraes hopes to be in Campos on Saturday, Dec. 3.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Traffic was interrupted on some of the tramway lines by the thunder storm on Friday night.

—The Southern Brazilian of Rio Grande do Sul has declared an interim dividend at the rate of 3 per cent a year.

—It is said that the minister of industry is considering a project for the final liquidation of the accounts of guaranteed railways whose head offices are in Europe.

—The municipal prefect has declared lapsed the contract with the Cia. Ferro Carril de Jacarepaguá. The *Faiz* intimates that this is an injustice, and that the act will be contested in the courts.

—We are obliged to the secretary of the Recife and S. Francisco Railway Co. Ld. for an official copy of the half-yearly meeting held in London on 18th ult. We had, however, anticipated the official report by a long summary in our issue of 15th inst.

—A bill is now under discussion in congress which grants a concession for constructing a railway from some unknown point on the coast across Brazil to some unknown point on the Bolivian frontier. It will be a very serious mistake to grant any such concession.

—It is now proposed by the budget commission of the deputies to suppress the payment of a percent gold on account of the interest guarantees on certain railways by the states of Bahia and Pernambuco. These guarantees now call for a total of \$59,084 a year, \$36,090 being on account of Bahia and \$22,994 on account of Pernambuco. These two states already owe the national treasury on account of these advances: Bahia 17,112, 118\$64; Pernambuco \$85,226\$245; total 257,733\$859. It is certainly strange that the national treasury should have assumed the payment of this guarantee for so long a time, and yet were it left to the states how much of it would have been paid?

—The municipal prefect approved on the 24th a preliminary contract with Francisco Canella for a railway running from Praça Onze de Junho to Sepetiba, passing through Jacarepaguá and Guaratiba. It is said that the guarantee has raised the capital for the road in Switzerland. A serious defect in the scheme is the starting point, which is too far out for the convenience of business men.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The L. & H. str. "Coleridge" left New York for Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on the 19th inst.

—The American squadron, consisting of the "Oregon," "Iowa" and "Celtic," arrived at Montevideo on the 24th inst. They expected to remain there four days.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 22nd inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer "Buffon" for New York were: Rev. L. Lee Kinsolving, wife, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. F. K. Zegzel, Mr. C. L. Irvine, and 9 third-class passengers.

—Although the "Richuelo" has only just undergone repairs, she has so great a list that her powder and munitions are to be at once discharged, and the vessel will again go into dock in case the fault can not be remedied otherwise.

—A Washington telegram of the 26th says that the secretary of the navy, in his annual report, says that the destruction of the American battleship "Maine" in the harbor of Havana was produced by an outside cause. This opinion is now very generally considered to be correct.

—The passengers who arrive in Rio on the 27th inst. by the Lamport & Holt liner "Galileo" were the following:—From New York: Dr. S. de Mendonça and wife, Mr. Duval Keimer, from Bahia: Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Duarte, Mr. A. Ramalho and 13 third-class passengers.

LOCAL NOTES

—Dr. Sampaio Ferraz, chief of police, has visited the military school.

—Thursday last, the 21th, was Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

—The *Faiz* displays much concern over the election of a monarchist to the office of alderman at Guarattinguá.

—The war department has authorized the press to contradict the report of the government's having ordered Gen. Carlos Telles to come to Rio de Janeiro.

—This city was visited by a heavy thunderstorm on Friday night last—the severest thus far experienced this season. The day preceding had been very sultry and oppressive.

—During the thunder-storm in this city on Friday night the flagstaff on Morro do Castello and several buildings were struck by lightning. Some other damage was also caused by the storm.

—Some of the Portuguese residents of this city, in grateful appreciation of the enthusiasm with which the cruiser *Adamastor* has been received, are going to present a richly embroidered flag to the Brazilian navy.

—After the disclosures made by the *Imprensa* in regard to the municipal council of this city, thorough reform seems to be an urgent necessity. There can be no question as to the character of the municipal government we now have.

—It seems that considerable pressure has been brought to bear on the government to induce it to remove Gen. Carlos Telles from Rio Grande do Sul, but up to the present the causticists and their friends have failed to accomplish their object.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th inst. says that the Argentine minister to this capital, Dr. Epifanio Portella, has accepted the Chilean mission for next year, but will return to Rio de Janeiro before going there, to complete negotiations now under consideration.

—Congress has again prorogued its sessions—this time to 20th December. Two bites will be taken from the next cherry. It is all in accordance with the congressional ideas of economy, however, no matter whether it harmonizes with the President's promises, or not.

—We deeply regret to note the death of Mr. W. Krahl, formerly director of the Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, which was announced by cable from Hamburg on the 25th inst. Mr. Krahl was a resident of this city for many years where he was highly esteemed for his urbanity and rectitude.

—The cable tells us that Stockholm society is greatly shocked over the announced marriage of Baron Cederstrom, 29 years of age, with the celebrated *diva* Adelina Patti, sexagenarian. But who says that Patti is a sexagenarian? She is in the prime of life and will always remain so. Patti will never grow old.

—At the sitting of the municipal council on last Wednesday the proceedings were scandalous and stormy. Alderman Venancio Silva made a personal and aggressive speech accusing the council of jobbery and corruption. The council decided that the speech should not be officially published. Such speeches should, of course, be hushed up.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning 349,645 bags, against 371,509 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 800,000 bags.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- November 28th

[illegible]

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" 30	Dumbe	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
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